

work will be valuable always and successful in an astonishing number of cases.

Dr. Myers (closing)—In closing, I should like to say that I have not desired to belittle the importance of heredity, but to combat the rather general tendency to believe that bad mental traits, psychoneuroses and psychoses are solely hereditary in origin. I believe that both heredity and environment play their part in the formation of personality or mental make-up, good or bad, and consequently that both have to do with the development of mental disorders. It seems to me that our knowledge of mental mechanisms must be markedly retarded, if we do not make an exhaustive study of the environment of our patients and, by environment, I refer not only to physical surroundings, but more particularly to the mental influence upon the individual of those persons with whom he has been brought intimately in contact. With the exception of intelligence defect with psychosis, I believe that environmental etiological factors in the development of an abnormal mental state can always be found, no matter how harmless the environment may superficially appear to have been. Furthermore, is it not true that the mental traits that we inherit were formed through the influence of environment upon our ancestors? It is well known that we acquire new physical characteristics through change of environment and that we transmit these characteristics to our progeny; further, that these new physical characteristics are strengthened as long as our descendants continue to remain in the new environment. Does not this truth hold in the same way in the development of the mind?

It is through our mental make-up that we adapt ourselves to the world and mental disorders, therefore, may be looked upon as maladjustment or broken adaptation to the environment. Inversely, in the study of mental disorders, we should investigate the influence of both heredity and environment upon each individual patient, with the expectation that, through such study, our knowledge of etiological factors, of mental mechanisms both normal and abnormal, and our efficiency in treatment will all be increased. The study is fascinating.

The Workings of the Sheppard-Towner Law—Release publicity from the United States Civil Service Commission reads: "Specialist in maternal and infant hygiene, \$3500 a year; assistant in maternal and infant hygiene, \$2000 to \$3000 a year; expert in maternal and infant care, \$3000 a year. Receipt of applications will close February 26. The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, at the entrance salaries named above, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications. Appointees at an annual salary of \$2500 a year or less, may be allowed the increase of \$20 a month granted by Congress. Appointees will also be allowed actual traveling expenses and \$4 a day for subsistence when away from headquarters on official business. The duties of specialist in maternal and infant hygiene are to plan, conduct, or assist in investigations into the causes of infant and maternal mortality and morbidity in selected communities, rural and urban, with special reference to maternal and infant care at the time of confinement, and to make reports of such investigations; to inquire into the methods of prevention of infant and maternal mortality, and to conduct conferences with directors of bureaus of child hygiene, supervisors, and teachers of midwives. The duties of the assistant in maternal and infant hygiene are similar, to those of the specialist, but in a subordinate capacity. The duties of the expert in maternal and infant care are to teach public health nurses the newer methods of maternal and infant care and related duties." Surely, comment upon this would be superfluous. President Coolidge has assured us that activities of the Federal Government will not expand this line of development while he is President.

RATES FOR STATE MEETING

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Leaving Friday, Saturday, Sunday—Sixteen-day ticket (round trip), \$19.

Leaving Monday—Thirty-day ticket (round trip), \$22.50.

Lower berth, \$4.50; upper berth, \$3.60; drawing-room, \$16.50—two tickets; compartment, \$12.75—two tickets.

THIRD AND TOWNSEND STREETS

Lark

Leaves S. F.—8:00 p. m. Arrives L. A.— 9:35 a. m.
" L. A.—8:00 p. m. " S. F.— 9:35 a. m.

Sunset Limited

Leaves S. F.—5:00 p. m. Arrives L. A.— 7:45 a. m.
" L. A.—8:00 p. m. " S. F.—10:30 a. m.

Daylight Limited

Leaves S. F.—7:45 a. m. Arrives L. A.— 8:30 p. m.
" L. A.—7:45 a. m. " S. F.— 8:30 p. m.

FERRY BUILDING

Owl

Leaves S. F.—6:00 p. m. Arrives L. A.— 8:50 a. m.
" L. A.—6:00 p. m. " S. F.— 8:50 a. m.

Padre (via Coast)

Leaves S. F.—7:40 p. m. Arrives L. A.— 9:35 a. m.
" L. A.—7:45 p. m. " S. F.— 9:35 a. m.

SACRAMENTO

Sacramentoan

Leaves Sac.—4:10 p. m. Arrives L. A.— 7:55 a. m.
" L. A.—6:15 p. m. " Sac.— 9:55 a. m.

LOS ANGELES STEAMSHIP RATES

Sailing from San Francisco—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Sailing from Los Angeles—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday.

Standard accommodations (round trip), \$22.50.

De luxe accommodations (round trip), \$32.50.

Leaves S. F. Pier 7—4 p. m.

Leaves L. A. via P. E. Ry.—3 p. m.

Arrives L. A. via P. E. Ry.—11 a. m.

Arrives S. F. Pier 7—10 a. m.

HOTEL RATES

Los Angeles Biltmore

Fifth and Olive Streets, Los Angeles

Single Rooms

\$5 to \$10 per day.

Double Room With Double Bed

\$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10 per day.

Double Room With Twin Beds

\$10 and \$12 per day.

Two Connecting Rooms

Three persons—one equipped with twin beds and one single, \$14 to \$22 per day.

Four persons—two double connecting rooms, \$18 to \$24 per day.

Each and every room has its own bath.

The Economic and Military Importance of Health

—Public health activities show a strange line of demarcation in their relative solicitude for the sick and for the well. Unless a patient's malady endangers the health of others, his relief is viewed solely as a matter of charity, and the fact that his health, quite as much as the health of anyone else, is of economic and military importance is ignored. The distinction has, however, no sound basis in theory or practice. The health of the sick is possibly of even the greater importance; for one who is no longer an effective member of the community is a liability; he does not produce even the cost of his maintenance, is unable to defend himself, and requires the support and protection of others, who are thus kept from the fields of productive activity. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the more promptly and effectively the sick and injured are made well, the richer, the more powerful and the more contented and happy is the community.—Regulation of the Healing Arts, in Principle and Practice, by William C. Woodward.